

GOP Is Wrecking Itself by Smear Technique

Whenever a person lets his ambition to elbow someone else out of his way, in the hope that he may edge himself or his friends into the position occupied by such person, resorts to slandering the individual he has undertaken to get out of his way he may be the cause of ruining the object of his attack. But when anybody stoops to such depths to advance his own scheming he usually ends up by ruining himself in the end.

When a political party permits its leaders to resort to an extensive campaign of slander and outright

falsehood against their political opponents in the hope of advancing their own party by so doing, such political party is simply heading

for ruin and eventual extinction. That was what Hitler and Mussolini did.

When the reactionary leaders of the Republican party adopted the smear technique to eliminate the honest-to-goodness progressives from their own ranks back in the twenties and early thirties the G. O. P. took a terrific slump and for twenty years it became the minority party in the United States. During this period the New Deal had

its day. Then came the Big Smear Campaign of 1952. The game was to smear every Democrat holding any important political job with the accusation that he was a dangerous subversive. In most cases the charge was an outright fabrication but that did not prevent a lot of people from falling for the falsehood. In addition to employing this smear technique extravagant and fantastic promises were made in the same campaign which the G.

O. P. is failing to make good on. As a result the American people who were fooled are being disillusioned now.

What are the leaders of the G. O. P. doing about keeping the pledges they and Eisenhower made in 1952? Where is the relief that labor was going to get? Where is the continued prosperity that was promised to the farmer? Instead of performance, the loud-

(Continued on back page)

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1953

WHOLE NO. 787

Xmas Party For Monterey Laborers Set

Monterey Laborers Union 690 will have a Christmas Party for children of members at the Labor Temple, 320 Hoffman St., Monterey, at 7 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 19, it was announced last week.

George E. Jenkins, union secretary, said that committees are already at work to arrange for the party. Special theatrical acts will be presented for entertainment and Santa Claus has been asked to make a personal visit to the kiddies.

Work for members of Laborers Union 690 is not good, however, Jenkins said. Any laborer coming to Monterey to try to get work is being told that his name must go at the very end of a lengthy unemployment list.

No new work has been scheduled, although the Crescent Construction Co. is starting a new bank in Pacific Grove and Pipe Lining, Inc., will begin a water pipe re-lining project shortly.

Local 690 is continuing its campaign to unionize various non-union contractors of the area and is pressing its effort to get all employers of union labor to make contributions to the Laborers Welfare Plan, Jenkins said.

George Gibbs, special Laborer representative, was in the area last week to assist Local 690 in meetings with contractors, Jenkins said.

Clippings Show Carpenter Jobs In Chicago Area

Clippings from Chicago papers, sent to Carpenters Union 925 by members now in that area, show that there are jobs for union carpenters in the area.

Business Agent Harvey Baldwin of Local 925, of Salinas, showed one clipping which contained nine different advertisements for carpenters of all classifications, then ruefully pointed to the roster of Local 925 which lists quite a few members idle.

DuPont 9-Month Profit Of \$172 Million Includes \$60 Million From GM

Wilmington, Del. (LPA)—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., had net profits of \$172,829,089 for the first nine months of 1953, compared with \$155,754,111 in the same period of 1952. The net included \$60 million as dividends from General Motors.

Net sales were \$1,334,369,909, up \$167,678,499 from the same period last year. Net profits were exceeded only in 1950. Taxes came to more than \$328 million.

Join Labor's League in '53 To help labor's friends to victory.



TEACHER'S ALL RIGHT, BUT
—Ted Murphy, Jr., found he couldn't raise a family on \$2400 he received as a teacher in Indiana. Today he is cleaning windows at about \$7500 a year as a member of Window Cleaners Local 139 of the AFL Building Service Employees in Detroit. His action highlights plea of Detroit Teachers for better wages. (LPA)

FCWU TO MEET THIS FRIDAY

November meeting of the Monterey Fish Cannery Workers is scheduled for this Friday night at the Labor Temple, 320 Hoffman Ave., in New Monterey. Union officials ask a full attendance.

Last week's fish canning activities were confined to three plants, with anchovies at California Packing Co. and Hovden Co. and some tuna shipped in from Peru at Peninsula Pack.

Bill Empie Much Better

Wray D. ("Bill") Empie, business agent of Laborers Union 272 of Salinas, is showing slow but steady improvement since he took a leave of absence from his job to rest and combat a heart condition.

His wife, Dorothy Johns Empie, former culinary union official in Salinas, said he is "getting better." Empie needs much rest and spends most of his time at home, friends said. Co-workers in the union are assuming his duties temporarily.

New Congressman Picks Union Man As His Secretary

Washington (LPA)—Rep. Lester Johnson, Democrat elected from a Wisconsin district that had never chosen a Democrat before, will have a union man as his secretary. He is Harry Miller, former president of the Wisconsin Teachers union, an instructor at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers and editor of the Wisconsin Farmer Union News.

Culinary-Bar Job Recording Begins Nov. 30

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union 483 announced this week that the job registration for culinary workers, bartenders, hotel maids and other members will be from Monday, Nov. 30, through Sunday, Dec. 6.

All members of Local 483 must register during this week or pay an assessment of \$5 for non-registration, according to Robert F. Armstrong, union secretary-treasurer.

Regular meeting of Local 483 falls on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, midway in the job registration week. At the meeting, Gallatin Powers, restaurant operator, will be guest speaker, telling the membership of activities of the Monterey Special Events Committee, his topic being: "Special Events and What It Means to a Union Member."

Job registration will be at the union headquarters and hours in which members may register are listed as:

Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Sunday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Election Starts For Culinary-Bar Union in Salinas

Members of Culinary-Bartenders Union 355 of Salinas have started nominations for the December election of officers, according to A. J. Clark, union secretary.

No opposition developed in first nominations, accepted at last week's meeting. Nominations will be completed at the next meeting, Monday, Dec. 7. Election, if necessary, will be Dec. 21.

McCarthy 'Angel' Pays For 50,000 Prints Of Jenner Report

Washington (LPA)—A fabulously rich Texas oil man and the GOP National Committee between them have paid for 100,000 extra prints of a Senate report. The oil man is H. L. Hunt, who backed McArthur for President, has given vast sums to back reactionary candidates, and is the financial "angel" back of "Facts Forum," the TV show being used as a build-up for Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R, Wis.).

The report, by a Senate committee chaired by Jenner of Indiana, was called "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments." The Senate authorized printing of 43,500 copies. The GOP National Committee paid for 50,000 more and Hunt for another 50,000. The GOP says it paid the postage on its 50,000.

The report charged Soviet agents had carried out "an important penetration" of federal agencies in the 1930-40 era.

MEXICANS PAID 85c AN HOUR FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK

(State Fed. Release)

The western regional office of the Bureau of Employment Security disclosed this week that, in flagrant violation of the Mexican migratory labor agreement with the United States, a well-known growers' association in a major agricultural area in California was recently caught employing contract nationals as bricklayers, hod carriers, laborers, and cement block members on a union construction project at a wage rate of 85 cents per hour.

Union rates in the area for these classifications are \$3.37½, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.25 per hour respectively.

The employer was ordered to remove the nationals from the job, and forced to pay \$4,180.35 in back wages to the nationals who were exploited.

The discovery was originally made by local union officials who called the matter to the attention of the area office of the State Department of Employment, which in turn notified the Bureau of Employment Security.

When the Bureau officials arrived at the construction site, four workers were identified as contract nationals working at 85 cents per hour as bricklayers and hod carriers. They declared that other fellow nationals had been employed on and off the job since June of this year, bringing the total number of nationals involved to 12.

Although justice was accorded the Mexican nationals, domestic building trades workers in the area suffered a loss of \$7,034.55, the exact amount paid the illegally hired nationals.

Salinas Labor Scholarship Fund Growing

Delegates attending the last meeting of the Monterey County Central Labor Union in Salinas indicated that the new Labor Scholarship Fund is being widely supported by local unions, according to Council Secy. A. J. Clark.

Among donations to the fund, which is being raised for a scholarship for some local high school senior, to Hartnell College, were pledges from Butchers 506, \$20; Carpenters 925, \$25; Laborers 272, \$10; Projectionists 611, \$10; Barbers 827, amount not announced, and others.

The Laborers Union has asked that a clause be inserted in rules governing the scholarship to provide that there will be no discrimination because of race, creed or color.

Electrical Workers Union 243 informed the council that individual members are raising the union's contribution to the fund.

Further contributions or pledges to the scholarship fund are expected to be announced at the labor council meeting this Friday night, Clark said.

A speaker from the Salinas Community Chest visited the last council meeting to outline activities of the Chest and its fund campaign.

The council's committee arranging the coming Christmas party for all children of the Salinas area reported progress and good success in the fund-raising campaign.

Council President D. H. Miles was delegated as Labor's representative on the school bond election campaign. Discussions were held regarding policies of the local Chamber of Commerce. Contributions were voted to the National Agricultural Workers Union, the County Hospital Christmas Fund

Navy Yard Needs Welders, Fitters

San Francisco Naval Shipyard has immediate need for several structural mechanics, especially Electric Welders and Shipfitters, on the \$62-million conversion of the Carrier Bon Homme Richard. Qualified men should report as follows: Shipfitters to Shipfitters Local 9, 1980 Mission St., San Francisco; Welders to Welders Local 681 at 601 Jackson St., Oakland, or to Boilermakers Local 6, 155 Tenth St., San Francisco.

Laborer Work Reported Poor In Salinas Area

Work for members of Salinas Laborers Union 272 is poor and unemployment is higher than a year ago, union officials said last week, pointing out that laborers coming into the area will not find any work in or near Salinas.

Start of a sewer project in Alisal area, with Theodore Gregory of Pasadena as contractor, is awaited but weather may prevent this project from getting underway.

Union officials checked on a reported new rifle range project at Camp Hunter Liggett, in the southern part of the county, where Kast Construction Co. is expected to get started soon. Pipe Lining, Inc., is expected to start work on re-lining of water lines in King City soon.

being raised by Gray Ladies, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Take part in union affairs. Your union is as democratic as you make it.

Hear Frank Edwards!

J. W. Buzzell Dies at 74

(State Fed. Release)
J. W. Buzzell, one of southern California's veteran trade union officials, died suddenly of a heart attack last Friday in Los Angeles. He was 74.

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TEACHER'S NOTEBOOK

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
LOCAL 1020 MONTEREY COUNTY

Janet Barber, member of the Organizing Committee of Teachers Union, Local 1020, recently prepared a leaflet with the following information which has been distributed to all Salinas teachers:

Yes, We're Proud of the Accomplishments of AFT 1020.

We send regular observance to the High School District Board of Trustees meetings.

The AFT Salary Committee worked on a joint committee to get our new salary schedule (a single schedule from kindergarten through Grade Twelve).

We initiated a study of teacher turnover, in an attempt to see why so many teachers are leaving Salinas and the profession. The study continues.

We worked to get a written compilation of Board policies. This booklet is about to be made available by the High School Board.

We union teachers have regular representatives at the Central Labor Union.

We have a regular column in the MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS, which gives us a close tie with a large and important segment of the Salinas population.

AFT 1020 participated in a panel discussion on teachers' salaries for the Monterey County Trustees' Association.

Our Grievance Committee presented its report to the High School Board and had a forty-minute discussion of the problem of teacher transfer in an open meeting attended by some thirty people, including the representative from an interested civic group.

We Are Proud of Our Affiliation with the Central Labor Union.

This involves the following civic affiliations for union teachers:

We are represented on the Rescues Mission Executive Board.

We are represented on the MCID Executive Board.

We have a member in the local Chamber of Commerce.

We are participating in the Convention and Special Events Bureau's program to bring small and medium-sized conventions to Salinas.

We are proud of other activities of the Central Labor Union.

It has established a \$250 scholarship open to an SUHS student going to Hartnell.

It sponsors an annual Children's Christmas party for needy children who might not otherwise have a party.

It is working diligently to secure passage of the Elementary School Bonds.

In All of These Activities, Union Teachers Have Had a Part.

FRED CLAYSON

KEEPING CHILDREN SAFER

Parents can give their children a much better chance of avoiding accidents, both while they are small and after they become adults, by teaching them the basic factors of pedestrian safety. Among important items children should be taught are: the danger of playing in the street, the need to look both ways before crossing a street, the need to cross only at regular crossings, and the danger of stepping from between parked cars.

Making Ends Meet**Survey Shows Heat-and-Serve Meals Cost Much More**

How much is your time worth? This question is important and perplexing to the housewife who is trying to plan budget meals without having to spend all her working hours in the kitchen. What is the difference in food bill costs between preparing all your family's food yourself and buying heat-and-serve baked or frozen foods?

A recent test made by U. S. Department of Agriculture furnishes some answers to these questions on time and cost. This survey found that meals made from heat-and-serve preparations cost over a third more than those prepared "from scratch."

A day's food for four people with the housewife doing all possible work herself cost \$4.90 at chain store prices in Washington, D.C. The additional cost when the same menus used partially prepared food was 90 cents, and when heat-and-serve foods were used it was \$1.80.

However, the completely home-prepared meals for a day took more than five hours of work compared with about three hours when partially prepared foods were used, and about an hour and a half with ready-to-serve products.

Whether an almost \$2 daily service charge is worth three and one-half hours of your time depends largely on your other duties, the size of your pocketbook, or your personal preference. A woman who enjoys cooking may want to spend five hours in the kitchen and use the \$12.60 weekly saving to send the family wash to a laundry. For women holding down an outside job, time savers are a necessity, and the results of this study indicate that their job earnings more than compensate for the money saved.

Canned, pre-cooked, and other processed foods are here to stay. Rather than rely wholly on heat-and-serve products, many women may feel that an extra hour and a half a day in the kitchen, required if only partially prepared foods are used, is worth a weekly saving of over \$6.

This means, for example, that they would have to make a beef pie from canned meat and a pastry mix rather than use a heat-and-serve frozen beef pie, that pre-shredded vegetables would be used instead of ready-made cole slaw, and that bake shop cake would have to be passed up in favor of cake mixes.

Ownership Juggle Makes Profit a Loss

San Francisco—How interlocking corporations can make a transportation system appear to lose money while the true owners are shoveling in the dough has been exposed here, following a 10-week strike on the Key System.

When it forced the strike, Key pleaded poverty. After the settlement, it sought a fare increase. The San Francisco Chronicle, looking into ownership, found that Key is owned "lock, stock and barrel" by the Railway Equipment and Realty Corporation. This second firm gets its revenue by charging rentals to Key. So, while Key reported a 1951 net profit of only \$100,869, its parent firm had a net of \$648,467. And in 1952, while Key reported a net loss of \$268,426, Railway Equipment had a net profit of \$456,502. Thus, when it comes to the union, Key has no money; when it comes to the stockholders, there's plenty.

Sailors Ask Unity

San Francisco—The Sailors Union of the Pacific called for "a policy of mutual cooperation between a bona fide non-communist AFL and CIO unions in the seamen's field."

SIU President Harry Lundeborg said the union also endorsed a proposed non-raiding pact between the AFL and CIO and would seek a conference of seafaring unions to discuss common problems.

"We want to meet joint problems jointly," Lundeborg added.

AFL-CIO Merger Depends on People Involved—Meany

Washington (LPA)—AFL President George Meany sees a "definite possibility" of merger of the AFL and CIO, but he wouldn't say unity was a "probability."

Amalgamation "depends entirely upon the personnel involved," Meany said in a copyrighted interview in the November 6 issue of the weekly news magazine, "U. S. News & World Report." By personnel, Meany said he meant the heads of the AFL and CIO affiliated international unions.

"Of course, the CIO was not really formed to carry the ball for industrial unions," he said. "The CIO was set up because there were several men in this country who felt that they needed a political arm among the workers of the nation. The industrial-union idea was a bugaboo designed to cover up the political motives of the sponsors of the CIO. The AFL has always provided a place for industrial unions in its setup. We have today more industrial workers in the AFL than in the whole CIO membership."

Meany said that "practically speaking" there is no difference in the organizational makeup of the AFL and CIO. The AFL had industrial unions before the CIO was formed, he said, but the federation "didn't move fast enough" into the steel and auto fields to satisfy the industrial union people in the AFL.

Amalgamation is the "best way to get labor peace" so time and effort now spent on union rivalry can be directed toward improving the worker's situation, he said.

If there is a real desire for amalgamation, he said, the process shouldn't take too long when the two groups get together after the 1953 CIO convention to discuss how "we fit these pieces together."

"The places where we have conflicting interests of equal strength are not many," he said.

Asked if United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis should be brought into the unity talks, Meany said: "Well—there'd be no unity then."

He said the AFL had no quarrel with the miners as such, but Lewis was "the fellow who split the AFL... who tried to split the CIO when he got tired of that... who came back to the AFL in 1947 and tried to split it again."

The big question now, Meany said, is getting the AFL and CIO together. "If we can resolve that and get a meeting of minds there, then we can explore the possibilities of miners, railroad brotherhoods and the desirability of bringing them in."

Meany also discussed the guaranteed annual wage, unemployment, the new Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Taft-Hartley, the National Labor Relations Board and AFL policy on politics, communism and labor racketeering.

He said the AFL had not pressed a demand for the guaranteed annual wage, but "may come to it someday." He said "it's almost an impossibility under our economic system to have a guaranteed annual wage in certain types of business."

On Taft-Hartley, Meany said that if President Eisenhower had carried through with his message recommending the 19 Taft-Hartley changes, "Taft-Hartley would have been dead as a national political issue."

The boss dearly hopes you will neglect your union!

When we came West, we found out
Gas and electricity are cheap in California
says Mrs. John C. Jones, of Menlo Park, shown with her daughter, Linda

How P.G. and E.'s low rates save the Joneses money
The Joneses' P.G. and E. bill for a recent month was \$12.39
In their former home the same amount of gas and electricity would cost \$23.24

"I wonder if most Californians actually realize how little they pay for gas and electricity," asks Mrs. Jones. "When we moved West six years ago, we found these services cost far less here than where we used to live."

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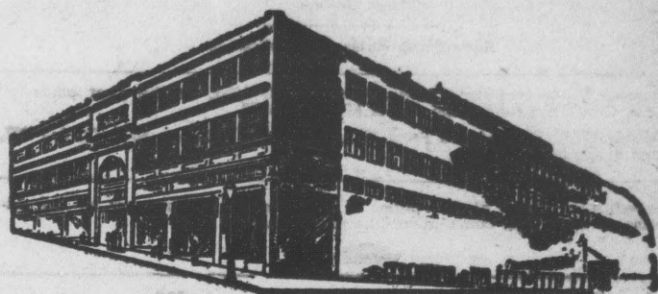
Thanksgiving...



LET US BOW
OUR HEADS
IN THANKS...

Today, in the spirit of the first Thanksgiving, let us give thanks to the Creator for all the blessings we have received . . . both as individuals and as Americans . . . a free people, living without fear in a free country. Like the Pilgrim Fathers, let us humbly acknowledge our debt to Divine Providence for all that we are and may hope to become. Like them, let us bow our heads in a prayer of gratitude to the Giver of "every good and perfect gift."

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Wage Increases Are Coming Slower

(State Fed. Release)

Reflecting a general determination on the part of employers to hold down wage increases during the present period of economic readjustment, a recent Bureau of National Affairs study of the national wage pattern for the first three quarters of 1953 reveals a general decrease in the level of negotiated wage boosts during recent months.

The median (middlemost) increase for the third quarter ending September 30, according to the study, was 8.6 cents per hour—up 3 cents from the first quarter, but down 3 cents from the second.

The most frequent single increase during the third quarter was 5 cents, contrasting with a comparable increase of 10 cents for the second quarter.

Some 3,546 agreements negotiated during the first nine months of this year were included in the study.

Most sharply marked was a tendency for increases to cluster around the middle ranges, at the expense of the extremes, as shown in the following table contrasting boosts between July and September with increases for the first half of the year:

Increase Amount in cents	Pct. of Settlements Jan.-June	Aug.-Sept.
0	8	6
1-3	6	4
4-6	26	30
7-9	22	25
10-12	20	20
13-15	9	7
Over 15	9	8

Nineteen out of every 100 union members in California are women.

Hear Frank Edwards!

Tax Gravy Train Keeps Rolling

Washington (LPA) — More corporations got aboard Uncle Sam's tax gravy train in the two weeks ended October 7, to the tune of \$49 million, making the total to date \$28 billion.

The Office of Defense Mobilization issued 54 more "certificates of necessity" authorizing rapid tax amortization for new or expanded defense and defense-supporting facilities.

Of the \$49 million more than \$20 million went to four railroads. The Southern Pacific got aboard for facilities valued at \$9,381,558; Santa Fe for \$7,751,500; Pennsy for \$2,300,000; Great Northern, \$1,454,640.

Others on the current list included Bethlehem Steel Allis Chalmers, International Pipeline, Olin, Quaker States Metal, Phillips Pipe Line, and Atlantic Refining.

The certificates enable the recipients to write off the investment in five years instead of the normal 20 or more, with enormous tax savings.

ADDING ANTI-FREEZE

If you're going to add a permanent-type anti-freeze to your car's cooling system it may not be very permanent unless you first check all water connections for leaks, replace defective hoses, and tighten hose clamps. It's also a good idea to check the thermostat and flush the entire cooling system with clean water before adding the anti-freeze.

There were 20,482 reported cases of occupational disease in California in 1952.

California employment in June 1953 was at the highest level since 1944.

Corporation Assets Gain

Despite the excess profits tax, corporations in the United States had \$88.2 billion more assets than liabilities at the end of June, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

The assets—cash, inventories, investments and money owed to them—totaled \$180.7 billion. Liabilities—debts, taxes and other items—were \$96½ billion. The difference is called "working capital."

The working capital figure was a record \$1½ billion higher than on March 31 and \$2.6 billion higher than at the end of 1952.

During the second quarter of this year corporations trimmed their liabilities by \$1.2 billion and increased their assets by \$300 million.

GOP Agrees to Keep Truman-Appointed Mine Bureau Head

Washington (LPA)—The Eisenhower Administration has decided to keep Truman appointee John J. Forbes as director of the Bureau of Mines until he retires. Forbes was the choice of the bituminous coal industry and of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' chief. Eisenhower had nominated Tom Lyon, whom Lewis called "a comparative ignoramus." The nomination was withdrawn after it was learned Lyon drew a revocable pension from Anaconda Copper, did not favor the mine safety law he would have to administer, thought 90 percent of accidents were caused by the miners themselves, and that "life is cheap."

Use Walkie-Talkies

Ogden, Utah (LPA) — Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks working as yard clerks are using walkie-talkies to check out-bound trains. Information is relayed over the one-way radio circuit to a phonograph record, which is then played back to the train clerk in the central office.

A DEADLY FORCE

Centrifugal force isn't a living thing, but it can quickly become a deadly thing when a driver takes a curve too fast. Watch your speed when rounding curves. A car out of control at a bend may mean your life's at an end.

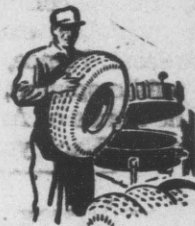


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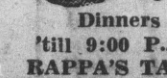
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MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

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POSTMASTER: Please send Form 3579, Change of Address, to P. O. Box 307, Oakland 8, California.

The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.

GOP Buys the Headlines

The very smelly political trick pulled by the GOP in smearing Truman in the headlines the day of the Los Angeles Congressional election, shows us what we can expect in the way of influencing voters in the months ahead. And it shows the need for our own support of our LLPE's, our unions, and our labor press.

The GOP was stunned by the defeats in New Jersey, Michigan, and other areas on November 3. Quickly they went into a huddle and decided to go the limit—pull out the red charges, make headlines, and then "smash Truman." So the machine began to work. In a day or two there were headlines on the White case, then, for the final headline blow on Tuesday, November 10, and to swing the Los Angeles Congress vote their way, Truman was handed a subpoena, which made screaming headlines in Los Angeles, and no doubt influenced many voters against the strong Democratic candidate there.

The big daily press is strictly GOP, bought and paid for all the way. People continue to read it because no other news media are available, except the AFL's nightly Frank Edwards broadcast. Hence, we are faced with a giant monopoly molder of public opinion, with full freedom of poison people's minds, in the hands of American labor's worst enemies.

What to do? Back your union and its LLPE—to the hilt!

Elections and Your Dollar

The nonpartisan editorial service, Congressional Quarterly, says we will never know how much the 1952 elections actually cost.

That's because of the many exemptions allowed under federal laws which require that campaign spending be reported to Congress. Thus although political candidates and groups reported spending more than \$23 million in the 1952 election year, how much actually was spent is anybody's guess.

The law limits expenditures for each Senatorial candidate to \$25,000 and for each candidate for the House to \$10,000, but many expenses are exempted. There is no limit for Presidential aspirants.

Of course, organized labor cannot hope to match the political war chests of the manufacturers, the bankers, the railroads, the big department store owners and the real estate operators. However, it is absolutely necessary for trade unionists, in their own interest, to offset, so far as possible, the trail of greenbacks leading from the vaults of special privilege to the treasuries of reactionary political candidates.

The only way to do that is to help finance the campaigns of those who are friends of the workingman and woman; it's a cinch they will get help from no one else. Members of the American Federation of Labor should protect themselves on the legislative battle front by contributing \$1 to Labor's League for Political Education.

LLPE is working—in nation, state, district and city—to rally support for candidates who favor legislation that benefits the workers of America.

"Labor's enemies found out a long time ago that they could attack us more easily in the legislatures than they could on the picket line. When you hear someone says labor has no business in politics, what he means is that you should leave the field entirely to the National Association of Manufacturers and the special interest lobbies."—Geo. Meany.



GEORGE JENKINS
Bus. Agt. Laborers Union 690,
Monterey

Thanksgiving is one of the holidays of the year which is closest to the hearts of all the people. On this day, millions of Americans sit down to a turkey dinner (with all the trimmings) count their blessings, and hope for the continued safety and security of their families.

An important factor in the feeling of security with more than 67,000,000 of our fellow Americans enjoy is the insurance of protection provided by the Social Security. Aged workers about to retire no longer face the threat of poverty and destitution; Social Security—by partially replacing the loss of earned income—provides a bulwark against the threat.

The survivors of the worker—widow, children, or parents—are assured that all income to the family will not cease with his death.

Retirement payments to a worker and his wife may range from \$37.50 to \$127.50 per month. In cases of death, the survivor payments made to a family may total \$168.75 per month.

These insurance payments represent a basic minimum security for the worker and for his family. They may be supplemented in many other ways; by private insurance, home ownership, savings, etc. All of these efforts are directed toward driving the spectre of fear and utter destitution from the American scene. They combine to make this Thanksgiving a more meaningful holiday.

For further information regarding your Social Security, get in touch with the Social Security Field office at the address below.

Your Security Office is at 196 San Augustine St., San Jose 10. Phone CYpress 2-2480.



YOU TELL US—We just can't figure out why Movie Star Jean Peters thinks she needs fireworks to catch attention on the beach. —(LPA).



Washington, D. C.

Back to Freedom Campaign

Is the life of an American boy worth 24 cents to you? Twenty-four cents to save an American boy from Communism. With your help I think it can be done. Twenty-two American boys are still in the Communist clutches in North Korea. They are good average American young men from average American communities, the kind of boys you meet on the street, the kind you work with. But, there is one difference. These 22 boys are bewildered and confused by Communist propaganda which has been dinned into their ears day after day, month after month. Twenty-two boys out of 3,400, but those 22 are also Americans at heart, even though they are confused about it in their minds.

These boys have been hoodwinked with promises of fat jobs in Communist countries. They are to be pitied, for they are actually victims of circumstances. Twenty-two privates, corporals and sergeants who were subjected to a relentless indoctrination course of a foreign ideology by cunning experts at the game. These boys were not prepared for such an ordeal. Today they are victims of that treatment, about to give up their priceless heritage of freedom for the counterfeit glamour of Communist promises.

The Communists want to use them for lecture tours of the satellite nations. To parade them around, to misquote and distort everything these boys say for the benefit of Communism. Then, when they are no longer of any use to the Reds... oblivion.

There is still time to reach these boys. Time to remind them that they are still Americans, members of the greatest nation on earth, and that they are welcome to come home. With your help, we can bring some, perhaps all of them, back to freedom.

Arrangements have been made for a neutral nation to deliver your letters to these boys. The postage is 23½ cents for a half-ounce letter.

If you want to help in this Back to Freedom campaign, call your nearest Mutual station or send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the addresses of these boys. Let's beat the Communists at their own game. Let's bring 22 American boys back to freedom.

JOKES. Etc.

Genial Joseph X. Paup, our friend who haunts questionable night spots, comments that perhaps the gal who wears plunging necklines only does it to show us her heart's in the right place.

"Let me have some money, Pop," asked Junior.
"What'd you do with the dime I gave you last week?" inquired Pop.
"I spent it," replied Junior.
"What are you doing?" asked Pop, "keeping a woman?"

Teamster Tommy, waxing poetic says: "Early to bed, early to rise, and your girl goes out with other guys."

Clarence the Retail Clerk says he wonders how long it will be before obsolete A-bombs will start showing up in war surplus stores!

It was a husband-and-wife squabble.
"How can you talk to me like that?" she cried. "I've given you the best years of my life."
He retorted:
"Yeah! And who made them the best years of your life?"

A professor, after discussing the history of animals, asked the class: "What was man's first domesticated animal?"
And one of the students answered:
"Woman."

Wife (reading newspaper) — Here's an item about a woman suing for \$10,000 for the loss of a thumb. I didn't realize that a thumb was so valuable.
Husband—"It must have been the thumb she kept her husband under."

Elbert the Electrician says his wife talks so much he gets hoarse listening to her.

OH BROTHER
"I stood in line for more than an hour today," said the wife.
"What for?" asked the husband.
"I don't know," said the tired wife. "It was all gone by the time I got there."

Neighbor Jones says that judging from some of the specimens they pick for husbands, it's easy to see why brides blush.

Thought for Today: In two more days tomorrow will be yesterday.
"Yes," remarked the worker.
"Me and that white horse have been workin' for the company high on 20 years."
"Fine," replied the boss. "And you've been well treated?"
"Well," replied the old gent. "Last week we was both sick an' they got a doctor for the horse, but they just docked my pay."

Luck in what happens when preparation meets opportunity.
"Mama, what is a dilemma?"
"Oh, it's when a woman doesn't want any more birthdays, but still wants to get the presents."

A visitor has been making merry with English spelling. One of his suggestions is that "fish" ought to be spelt "ghoti."

He argues that the "gh" is pronounced as in "rough," the "o" as in "women," and the "ti" as in "nation."
So obviously "ghoti" spells "fish".
See where some archaeologist feller dug up the thumb of a woman who lived a million years ago. No doubt if he digs a little deeper he'll find a million year old man underneath it.

"UNION MAID" —A Serial Story



by Stan Jennings

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Sportsmen's News

Tagging Albacore

Terminal Island—Over 800 new-type tuna tags, hand-lettered by handicapped workers of Goodwill Industries, in Los Angeles, were fastened to the backs of albacore and other tuna species during a recent three-week cruise of the California Department of Fish and Game research vessel N. B. Scofield.

The new tags are of the plastic tube type whose effectiveness was made famous this summer by a California-tagged tuna which crossed the Pacific and was caught by a fisherman off Japan.

Most of the Scofield's tagging was done near Guadalupe Island, off the coast of Baja California. Tags, recovered later and returned by fishermen will help researchers measure the size of the ocean's tuna population, and will give valuable data on the growth and habits of California's most valuable commercial fish.

Experiments were also made during the cruise to find better ways of handling the temperamental albacore, which goes into violent death throes if not tagged and thrown back in the ocean within 20 to 30 seconds after landing. To gain more tagging time, researchers tried running salt water over the big fish while putting the tag on. This system works successfully with salmon, but got nowhere with the touchy albacore. Holding a hand over the fish's eyes, to shield them from the shock of sunlight, remains the most promising approach that shows results.

As an additional project, Scofield researchers tagged 74 yellowtail. This work was done as part of a Dingell-Johnson Federal aid study of the popular southern California sports fish.

Tag 459 Yellowtail

Terminal Island—A hitch-hiking marine fisheries biologist has accounted for 459 yellowtail which were tagged and returned to the Pacific during the month of August.

Project Leader Robert D. Collyer of the State's yellowtail study, bummed a ride on a recent Department of Fish and Game sardine investigation cruise off the coast of Baja California. While crew members of the M. V. "Yellowfin" went about their routine sardine survey during the night, Collyer hooked and tagged his yellowtail in daylight hours.

As supercargo on a recent tuna research trip, Biologist Collyer tagged another 74 yellowtail. Several southern California party boat operators and private boat owners also have volunteered their equipment and services to the Federal Aid Yellowtail program.

Retailer Says, 'Tax Profit, Not Production'

Washington (LPA)—E. C. Stephenson told Treasury Secretary Humphrey it is better to tax "the result of production-profit rather than production itself." He is a vice president of Detroit's J. L. Hudson Co., and chairman of the taxation committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which sent a delegation to Humphrey to protest a sales tax at either the manufacturers' or retail level.

Wade McCargo, of Richmond, Va., NRDGA chairman, said a retail sales tax is "one and the same thing" as an excise tax on manufacturers' prices. "All sales taxes are a block against consumer spending," he said and the consumer "gets hurt."

As to present excise taxes, some of which expire automatically next April, McCargo said "we would like very much to see them off ourselves, but we don't want to see them traded for something worse. A sales tax at the manufacturers' level is worse."

LLPE, Labor League for Political Education; a good cause. Give.

Show your dues are paid
Wear your union button.

Skunk Fur—84c

Sacramento—California's pioneer industry, fur trapping has not only managed to hold its own against a century and-a-half of advancing civilization, but continues to provide a million dollar-a-year business.

The annual trapping report of the Department of Fish and Game shows that pelts sold from the 1952-53 seasonal catch brought the State's 517 active licensed hunters a total of \$104,500. The figure is for raw fur only and does not include processing or merchandising values.

Associate Game Manager George Seymour, in charge of fur management for the Department, estimates that another \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth of pelts were taken during the four-month season by youths and farm boys under the age of 18 who do not make an annual report nor require trapping licenses.

Lower prices this year pulled total sales down \$9400 from the previous season's \$113,900. The number of pelts taken, however, set a post-war record of 91,300, largely because of the continuing upsurge in muskrats. Fewer trapping licenses were sold—only 901, against 1936 for 1951-52—but almost 10 per cent more of the license buyers did active trapping.

Average prices this year ranged from \$14.50 for north coast county minks to five cents for Sacramento County opossums. Beavers, which were the mainstay of the fur trade in the days of the mountain men and Spanish dons, this year brought an average of \$5.87. Some 690 beavers were taken, most of them in the Delta region and along the Colorado River. Skunks, no longer trapped as intensively as they were a few years ago, brought only 84c and raccoons, an old time favorite, were worth a mere 68c.

The bulk of this season's catch, as in the past several years, was muskrat. Selling for an average of \$1 a pelt, these rapidly multiplying marsh dwellers made up over 90 per cent of the year's catch. The increase was particularly apparent in the Sacramento Valley, where 46,750 skins were taken—up nearly 20 per cent over the previous year. One trapper alone was able to take over 3000 muskrat pelts.

Ease of trapping and handling, coupled with steady demand over the years, make the little animals popular with trappers. Some veteran trappers have even migrated from the muskrat-rich Louisiana bayous to share in the harvest of California's growing crop, Seymour related.

Pelt sales continued generally slow, affected by international fur trade conditions. Buyers were after short-haired furs—mink, muskrat, marten, beaver—and even these prices fell 10 to 20 per cent. Coyote, raccoon, skunk, and other long-haired furs were not in much demand, and prices were so slow that it hardly paid to trap the animals. Coyote prices ranged from 30c to \$4.33, with the average around \$1.66. Some 350 hides were sold. Only about 1200 striped skunks were taken, and 1700 raccoons.

Greek King Praises U.S. Workers' Deeds

Toledo, O. (LPA)—King Paul of Greece told a group of Auto Workers members that the American workingman, because of high individual production of goods, has been a major factor in raising living standards through the world.

Speaking at the Willys-Overland plant, he said: "It is mainly thanks to you men that the great human gesture of American aid to Greece was possible" and that when Greece was threatened by Communists, such aid "helped to keep my country from disaster."

"It is a very moving experience to meet a group of American workers," the King said. "You have made friends in Greece who will never fail you."

The Union Label is a reminder of your obligation to brother trade unionists.

Finds Unionists Better Educated Than Non-Unionists

Washington (LPA)—Union members have a higher level of education than non-union members, according to a report by the Census Bureau; those in the labor force as a whole are better educated than non-workers, and the same is true of war veterans over non-veterans.

However, more than a million persons in the labor force are still unable to read and write, the survey showed. The illiteracy rate among whites is 1.3 percent, among non-whites 10 percent.

During the 1940-52 period, the Bureau reported, workers with four years of high school or more increased from 33.7 percent to 44.7 percent, but 36.3 percent of the labor force (21.7 million) still has less than eight years of schooling. Workers now between 18 and 34 have had 12 years of schooling, those 65 and over have had only 8.

The Bureau said figures show that the higher the education the higher the chance of getting a job, and the higher the pay. For farm workers, at the bottom of the economic scale, the illiteracy rate is 12 percent.

Another report, by the National Education Association, showed that despite the compulsory attendance laws 15 percent of the children 14 to 17 were not in school in 1952. The report showed it costs a community an average of \$2500 a year to keep a juvenile delinquent in an institution, while keeping the same child in school costs only \$228. The study showed 96 percent of the delinquents were school truants, most delinquents are retarded.

The juvenile delinquency rate has risen 29 per cent in the last four years, and in some areas 50 percent, according to Mrs. Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Stockholders Will Have 'Profitable Recession' in '54

Washington (LPA)—The stockholders in the nation's giant corporations need not worry about a recession, according to US News & World Report magazine, for the giants can take a drop in profits of as much as 37.5 percent, and still have as much left for the stockholders as they do today. In fact, these stockholders can look forward to a "profitable recession," says the magazine.

The answer is the expiration of the Excess Profits Tax Dec. 31, 1953.

General Motors, says the magazine, can take an \$800 million drop in profits in 1954 and still have \$600 million left for the stockholders or for reinvestment. And \$600 million is what US News estimates will be left for the stockholders in 1953.

GM 1953 profits, the magazine estimates, will be \$2.1 billion. Taxes will take \$1.5 billion, leaving \$600 million for the stockholders. If 1954 profits drop to \$1.3 billion dividends available will still be \$600 million because there will be no EPT to pay.

The magazine says that other giants like General Electric, Boeing Aircraft and "a good many others" will be in the same position.

US News illustrates with the example of a manufacturer who in 1953 shows a profit of \$100 million, pays \$70 million in taxes, has \$30 million left for reinvestment or dividends to stockholders. If profits fall 37.5 percent in 1954 to \$62.5 million, the tax bill also will drop, to \$32.5 million, and the company will still have \$30 million left.

(The propaganda line used when big business attacked EPT was that it was ruinous to "growth companies," and was harmful to business generally.)

To elect your friends in '54, Your dollar is needed as ne'er before.

Hear Frank Edwards!

They Will Reduce Taxes — But Probably Only for the Rich

When the Korean war broke out, Congress voted an Excess Profits Tax on corporate profits, and an addition of about 10% to the income tax rates. When they voted these additional taxes, they voted that they should end at the end of 1953. President Truman and Congress, with its then Democratic majority, did not want to curtail the social welfare activities of the government, such as the Federal Housing Program, the electric power development plans in the

Columbia River basin and the Missouri River valley, and elsewhere; and the financial aid to the states for better education, relief, etc., so they resorted to these added taxes to gain the necessary additional revenue to finance our increased war effort. Despite the anguished cries of corporation executives and men of great wealth, the taxes have not hurt our economy. Corporate profits after taxes remain very high, and employment this year was likewise at an all-time high.

Though the Korean war is over, the need for additional expenditures on our defense program is still with us. For Russia's air force has grown by leaps and bounds in the meantime, the Russian MIGs are at least as good as our best airplanes, and Russia now has atomic weapons equal to ours in destructiveness, although probably not as numerous as ours.

However, the unwise and irresponsible promises to reduce taxes and balance the budget both, made by President Eisenhower during his campaign must now be fulfilled, or the President has to acknowledge that he was making irresponsible pre-election promises in order to get votes.

The reduction of taxes which will be proposed by President Eisenhower and by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey will undoubtedly be reductions intended to benefit the wealthy class, because of President Eisenhower's well-known administration for men of great wealth, and because he has selected his cabinet and other advisors almost entirely from corporation presidents. Therefore, almost certainly the Excess Profits Tax on corporation profits will be dropped, unless the ordinary people led by organized labor, put up a very strong demand for its retention.

If income taxes are to be reduced by raising the individual exemptions, and particularly the exemption for children and other dependents, from \$600 to \$800. This form of income tax reduction is particularly fair and wise because the Social Security Tax goes up on January 1, 1954. These Social Security payroll deductions are for a very good purpose, namely, old age insurance. But they do hit the wage-earner and the small-salaried man more heavily than people with big incomes. In the first place, the Social Security tax applies only to the first \$3,600 of earned income. A man who gets a salary of \$7,200 a year is exempted from this tax on one-half of his income and, therefore, pays only one-half as much in proportion to his total income as the man who gets \$3,600 a year.

The proportion keeps on going down as the salary goes up. In the second place, all unearned income is exempt. Consequently, if a man gets several thousands of dollars from rent, interest, dividends, profits, or from the proceeds of gambling in securities, commodities, or real estate, he does not pay the Social Security tax on a single penny of this income and, of course, will not pay the increase in this tax either.

For these reasons, the increased Social Security tax which will begin the first of January will bear more heavily on the poor man. It should be made up by reducing income taxes, not by a so-called "across-the-board" reduction amounting to 10%, but by raising the exemption for individuals and dependents. Any across-the-board reduction gives a much larger proportionate increase in income left after taxes to the man with the big income than to the man with the smaller income.

Thus organized labor will have to fight both to keep the excess profits tax and to reduce income

taxes by raising the exemptions.

In addition, we will have to exert all the political influence we can to prevent a so-called manufacturers' excise tax. President Eisenhower, in a recent speech, declared against a sales tax, but he did not bar a manufacturers' excise tax, in order to make up for the loss of revenue which will come when the excess profits tax and the income tax boost expire this coming January.

A manufacturers' excise tax is simply a general sales tax under another name. The only difference is that instead of being added by the retailer to the price paid by the ultimate consumer, as is the case with a sales tax, the manufacturers' excise tax is added to the price charged by the manufacturer when the manufacturer sells the product to the next purchaser, such as the wholesaler or jobber. Then the tax is added to the price right along as the product moves from the manufacturer, to the retailer, to the final buyer; but the buyer does not know the precise amount that he is paying as an added tax, for none of it is specified as a tax. It is thus a hidden sales tax.

Like any sales tax, a manufacturers' excise tax will increase the cost of living, and of course, it bears more heavily on the poor man than on the rich man. For many expenditures which are natural for a rich man are exempt from the manufacturers' excise tax. That is true, for example, of payments for servants' wages. It is true of payments for travel abroad. It is true for investments. Ordinarily, men of means spend money in these ways in much larger proportion than poor men, and all their expenditures for these purposes escape the manufacturers' excise tax.

—ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

Charges GOP Is Playing Politics With Poverty

Washington (LPA)—Jane M. Hoey, 61, director of the Bureau of Public Assistance since its formation in 1936, has been fired to make room for a Republican appointee. Although a registered Democrat, she has never taken part in any political activities and belongs to no party organizations.

But the job pays \$12,400, and the Republicans are hungry for jobs. Miss Hoey was fired by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to make room for "an Administration representative" in what Mrs. Hobby calls a policy-making post.

"There is nothing political about poverty," said Miss Hoey, who believes the bureau head should work on a "professional basis" to assure non-partisan administration. The Bureau supervises the federal-state program of aid to the 5 million needy aged, dependent children, the blind and permanently disabled, and this year will distribute about \$1.3 billion in federal grants to states. Miss Hoey has spent her entire life in professional social service work.

Miss Hoey was offered another job, given a chance to resign, but declined. "I wanted to make the issue clear that my removal was for political and not personal reasons," she explained. She charged her dismissal was a case of playing politics with poverty.

Mrs. Hobby said the dismissal did not reflect on Miss Hoey's "long record of service in both public and private work."

Show your dues are paid
Wear your union button.

'Big Steel' Won't Share in River Cost; Gets Huge U.S. Aid

Philadelphia (LPA)—The titanic United Steel Corp. has flatly refused to share the cost of deepening a river channel to accommodate ships bringing iron ore from its mines in Venezuela more than 20 miles up the Delaware from this city to its new \$400,000,000 plant financed by the government's quick tax writeoff aid.

Said Big Steel's president, Clifford F. Hood, in an address here: "No private enterprise has any more right to extend special subsidy to a government project, and thus acquire a financial or proprietary interest in it, than it has to accept subsidy from government, which means from the American taxpayers."

U. S. Steel has obtained hundreds of millions of dollars of benefits, more than any other corporation, through accelerated amortization, out of income taxes, to cover construction costs of the huge new integrated Fairless Works at Morrisville, Pa., and other expensive plants.

NEEDED FOR SHIPS

The Delaware river channel from northern Philadelphia to Trenton, just above the Fairless mill, is between 25 and 37 feet deep. The ore carriers require 40 feet and now part of their cargo is unloaded in this city, then shipped to Morrisville by rail, to make the ships light enough to use the present channel for unloading at the plant's docks.

Hood said the Army Corps of Engineers, in charge of waterways, recently "made the proposal that non-federal funds in no trifling amount be contributed to the cost

of deepening the Delaware. That amount was represented as being 50 per cent of the final five feet of dredging." (The Army engineers have pointed out that a 40-foot channel would benefit only the Fairless Works, total cost of extra five feet is \$36 million.)

Hood firmly balked at paying even that portion of the improvement to make possible "efficient shipment of ores from known sources throughout the world to any future, as well as any existing, steel mill." He pointed out that, of course, the deeper channel could be used by other upper Delaware river plants—if they came into being—and that there was a "trend" toward deeper draft vessels for "large scale importation of other products as well as ore."

LISTEN TO HIM

"In our form of government," he asserted, "public and private funds should not be co-mingled to finance an improvement project belonging unqualifiedly to the public and open, without discrimination, to all who respect the laws and regulations governing its use. That is a principle which, in this republic, should not be violated, no matter how attractive any proposition involving its violation might seem from the standpoint of private interests."

He insisted that river deepening, "by statute and long-prevailing precedent," is the responsibility of government and that "the idea of a contribution of private funds" to such an undertaking "cloaks a real potential danger" that "a private interest might hold out the bait of a sizable contribution to the cost of a public improvement which would benefit only that interest."

Addressing the annual dinner of The Greater Philadelphia Movement, Hood announced that "all the principal facilities at the Fairless Works are now in operation." The plant, he said, has a rated capacity of 1,800,000 tons of steel a year and the "almost 4,000-acre site allows elbow room for potential additions to that capacity if the translation of the potentiality into actuality is indicated by the demand for our products." In steel circles there have been predictions that Fairless in the future may outrank any similar plant throughout the world.

Britain's first allocation this year of canned fruit went on sale June 14.

If your Congressman makes you sore, Give the League a dollar for '54.



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Layoffs Increasing As Over-Production Grows

Washington (LPA)—Layoffs were mounting in industries throughout the country as the second week in November began and the government reported "contra-seasonal" rises in inventories and unemployment claims filed—meaning they went up when they normally should have decreased. The reports, which covered the situation only through September, included a drop in sales at the wholesale level.

Carloadings, an indication of present and future industrial activity since ore, coal and materials to be fabricated are included, declined 9.4% in the week ended October 31 compared to the corresponding 1952 week and by 2.9% from the previous week, the Association of American Railroads reported.

A report under preparation Nov. 6 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was revealing that the contra-seasonal decline in nonfarm employment in August increased in September with layoffs considerably higher and hiring off substantially, the Journal of Commerce reported. It said the report would show that in nearly every industry the layoff rate exceeded the hiring rate. And hours worked also show a drop.

For the first time in any postwar year, there was an increase from August to September in the number of initial unemployment insurance claims filed. Last year there were 715,000 new claims in August and only 561,000 in September. This year the figures were 795,000 and 814,000.

Normally, increased activity in coal mining, textiles, apparel and tobacco industries in September bring about a drop of between 20 and 25% from August in total number of unemployment benefits paid. That did not occur this year and employment experts were concerned that it might indicate a definite and long-term downgrade in employment.

But the Eisenhower Administration was repeating that there was no reason to "fear" a long-term business recession. Undersecretary of Commerce Walter Williams said that at a meeting of the Upper Midwest Sales Conference in Minneapolis—that Eisenhower was "not unprepared" to act promptly "if the normal play of readjustment in our economy should truly threaten to get out of hand," having set up a special organization to deal with economic growth and stability.

"I am not one of those who thinks our economy is so fragile that we can talk or whisper it into a recession," Williams said. It is "always possible," he said, for one or another industry to overproduce or "miscalculate" and build excessive inventory, but when that happens "prompt action forestalls more grave readjustments later."

The "prompt action" usually taken to cope with "excessive inventories" is to cut down an industry's labor force. And inventories—meaning goods piled up waiting to be sold—soared to a record \$78.7 billion in September, about \$5.7 billion higher than in 1952.

A Commerce Department official explained that businessmen attempted to slow down increased inventories, "but when sales fell off additions were heavier than anticipated." He expressed con-

fidence that they tried "harder" in October to stop piling up goods at so fast a clip. Contributing to the inventory boost was a "contra-seasonal" rise in auto dealers' stocks.

75-Cent Wage Too Low Now, Says Kennedy

Boston — The 75-cent minimum wage law is outmoded and the amount must be increased, Sen. John Kennedy (D., Mass.) said at the fourth annual Samuel Gompers memorial banquet honoring the founder of the A.F.L.

He charged inaction, confusion and uncertainty which mark the Republican Administration constitute a real threat to the economy of the nation and called upon both major political parties to unite in a program to forestall a threatened economic collapse.

The Taft-Hartley law, which he pointed out tends to prevent the spread of unionism in areas in competition with New England, must be revised, Kennedy said. He also urged improving Social Security legislation to provide real security and strengthening the unemployment compensation program.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) declared the resignation of Martin Durkin as Secretary of Labor "does not in the slightest signify" that the Administration will not propose amendments to Taft-Hartley.

Saltonstall asserted that work is progressing toward improvement of Taft-Hartley to make it "a more serviceable framework for free collective bargaining." He said proposals for amendments were "certain" to go before Congress at its next session.

Commenting on the shifting of northern textile mills southward, he said: "I intend to give the most careful investigation and study to practical proposals designed to overcome our competitive handicap as against the comparatively un-organized South."

British Labor Party Hits Churchill Govt. On High Food Costs

London (LPA) — Labor Party leaders have served notice that they will make an issue of the fact that the Churchill government's legislative program contains no provision for dealing with the high cost of food in Britain, caused in part by the withdrawal of subsidies. If the government were to lose a vote on the issue, Churchill would have to resign.

Calif. Strike Figure Low

In spite of several major work stoppages which occurred this year, strike activity as a whole has been markedly lower in California during the first nine months of 1953 than during the same period of 1952, the State Department of Industrial Relations reports.

According to preliminary estimates, about 1,700,000 man-days of idleness resulted from industrial disputes between January 1 and September 30, 1953. For the same period in 1952 there were 4,300,000 man-days idle, or about two and one-half times this year's figure.

Contributing largely to the 1,700,000 man-days idle so far this year were strikes in the construction industry, the cannery dispute in northern California, the strike of sheet metal workers in southern California, and the major portion of the recent stoppage at the Key System Transit Lines in the San Francisco Bay area. These work stoppages accounted for approximately 900,000 of the estimated 1,700,000 man-days of idleness.

Approximately 130,000 workers were involved in work stoppages which began between January and September 1953. Stoppages during the same period of the previous year involved 234,000.

A relatively large number of small, mostly short-lived disputes was responsible for an increased number of work stoppages, bringing the total of stoppages which began between January and September 1953 to more than 200, as compared with 180 reported during the first nine months of 1952.

Welfare of Miners To Be Discussed At ILO Parley

Geneva (LPA)—Representatives of workers, employers and governments of 17 coal-producing countries have been invited to take part in the fifth session of the Coal Mines Committee of the International Labor Organization. The parley will be held November 30 to December 12 at Dusseldorf, West Germany.

The ILO has prepared reports on productivity and social welfare facilities and services for miners, and a general report, including tables and diagrams.

Paul Ramadier, French government representative on the ILO governing body, will be chairman. Invitations have gone to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and United States. The Saar has been invited to send a tripartite delegation of observers.



EDITORS QUIZ MEANY—Editors of U. S. News & World Report are shown as they quizzed AFL Pres. Geo. Meany on matters concerning AFL-CIO unity, Taft-Hartley, anti-Communism, aid to unions abroad, and numerous other subjects dealing with union activities.

SALINAS—Home of California Rodeo

Bread and Butter Facts

Adequate Defense Cost Need Not Wreck U.S. Economy

Need we be afraid that additional spending for defense might wreck our economy?

This \$64 question has been the subject for a recent investigation by a special group representing agriculture, labor, and business under the auspices of the nonpartisan National Planning Association.

Their conclusion? An emphatic "No," and a resounding vote of confidence in the American economy's ability to absorb an increasing defense burden. In fact, the group concludes that under most circumstances it would be possible to accept a substantially higher defense load and at the same time continue to raise the American standard of living.

Behind the group's report is a detailed technical study prepared by one of the nation's top-flight economists. The study analyzes the effect on the economy of adding a new defense program to the federal budget. To be more complete, the effects of three different sized programs were studied.

Here are the conclusions the group reached regarding each of these programs:

Program A. This program would add \$10 billion to the schedule of defense expenditures by 1956. However, because of presently scheduled declines in other parts of the program, the total spent for defense would remain at \$52 billion, the current level. With this program "some tax reduction would still be possible." In general, continuation of the present level of defense expenditures would have no adverse effect on the economy.

Program B. The second program would increase defense expenditures about \$10 billion, above the present level. Yet, the productivity of the American economy is such that an increase of this size would still "permit a continuing increase in investment and at least a moderate increase in the standard of living." To support this

program, however, taxes could not be reduced, but the record of the past few years indicates that this would not prevent the economy from functioning effectively.

Program C. The third program would mean an increase of more than 40 per cent above the present level of defense expenditures to a total of approximately \$75 billion. Even a program of this size, the committee reports, would allow for "small increases in investment and in the standard of living." Increases in taxes and certain allocation controls over scarce materials might be required. However, compulsory direct controls over prices and wages would not become necessary.

The results of this study should kill, once and for all, the bogeyman of frightened politicians—that the country's economy could not possibly "stand" any increase in federal defense spending. The facts show that America's productive economy is capable of sustaining any burden that might be necessary to defend the free world.

Another Hydro Giant

Approval has been granted by the Federal Power Commission to P. G. and E. for a new \$40-million P. G. and E. for a new \$40-500,000 hydroelectric project on the North Fork of the Feather River in Butte County. Located 20 miles northeast of Oroville, and known as the Poe Plant, it will have an installed capacity of 142,000 horsepower.

A diversion dam 60 feet high and 400 feet long at the crest will be built two miles downstream from Cresta Powerhouse. Water will be diverted through a 19-foot diameter tunnel to be driven 33,700 feet.

The plant is one of four for which P. G. & E. has requested approval on the North Fork. The new powerhouses, generating a total of 488,000 horsepower, would increase P. G. & E.'s installations on the North Fork to 10 plants with a combined capacity of about a million horsepower.

The proposed three other plants are Butt Valley, at the head of the Butt Valley Reservoir above the existing Caribou Powerhouse; Caribou 2, just downstream from the present Caribou installation, and Belden, nine miles downstream. The total proposed cost of all plants is \$114,000,000.

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Temos Win In New York

New York (LPA)—After a six-day strike marked by almost continuous negotiating sessions, 13,000 milk drivers and dairy employees, members of five Teamsters' locals, won a package increase of \$8.50 a week. Included was a wage boost of \$6 for a 40-hour week, bringing the average for drivers who work on a wage-commission basis to about \$121, and for pasteurization plant workers to about \$88.

Paid vacations were boosted to three weeks after five years of service from the former flat two weeks after a year, with this demand gained in the final 13-hour bargaining conference. The former \$2,500 life insurance policy was increased and \$1,000 policies won for retired workers.

Other gains included payment of commissions on sales instead of amount collected, protecting drivers from consumers who fail to pay their bills. Another provides that a person who buys a delivery route from a company must agree to the two-year union contract, which covers 200 firms.

565 Elections Won by AFL

AFL unions won 565 collective bargaining elections and lost 341 during the third quarter of 1953 the National Labor Relations Board reported. Results of 26 were indeterminate.

The CIO won 219, lost 189, and 17 were indeterminate.

Unaffiliated unions won 100, lost 54, and four were indeterminate.

In decertification elections, AFL affiliates won 11, CIO 3, and unaffiliated 2. Unions won all three deauthorization elections.

A total of 1,190 charges of unfair labor practices were filed against employers, 334 against unions.

At the end of September, the NLRB said, 400 cases were pending decision—or 64 more than were pending on June 30. Of the 400 pending, 147 involved unfair labor practices.

Rancher Indicted, Accused of Hiding "Wetback" Workers

Tucson, Ariz. (LPA)—Robert V. H. Sudgen, 28, rancher and farm labor contractor in Yuma county, who employs as many as 2000 workers, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of concealing illegal alien "wetback" workers, and operating a short-wave radio system between his home and fields to warn these aliens to hide from immigration investigators. His wife was also indicted.

Two prominent ranchers of Rodeo, N. Mex., on the Arizona border, have been sentenced to 30 days in jail for smuggling in aliens. Another rancher went to trial for inducing aliens to cross the border to work for him.

Kentucky Machinists Hit Proposed Tax

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky State Council of Machinists voiced its disapproval of a federal sales tax at the manufacturers' level, as proposed by the National Association of Manufacturers. The President recently refused to rule out the possibility that his Administration would ask Congress to enact such a tax.

The council's convention also asked for a 75-cent intrastate minimum wage.

Delegates re-elected John Renneisen of Lodge 681 as president.

California population has increased almost 1 1/2 million since 1950.

"Ears of America" Station Under Way on Slopes of Sonoma

On a hill-fringed plateau near Forestville, construction has started on the much discussed "Ears of America" Radio Station or the listening post for America in the global war of ideas.

C. S. Phillips Construction Co. of Petaluma was awarded the contract on this project.

By this time next year, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service—a branch of the Central Intelligence Agency expects to have in operation here its western monitoring station for reception of broadcasts from the outside world.

Here linguists and world affairs analysts will eavesdrop for shifts in the party line, for international reaction to American foreign policy, the rumble of coup or crisis behind Iron or Bamboo Curtains.

From the babel of talk and doubletalk—they will extract, translate and wire to Washington the significant news or propaganda of the moment.

Ring it in all directions will be the station's "Ears"—750-foot diamond-shaped antenna, mounted on 90 telegraph poles.

Altogether the government has

acquired 478 acres for this station. Some people wonder why was Sonoma County chosen for this station.

For one thing, radio reception in some sections of the county is unsurpassed.

And we can point to the R.C.A. trans-Pacific telephone relay station at Point Reyes and the Army's radar post at Middletown as other installations which have been attracted to this county for the same reason.

The actual installation of receiving equipment is expected to start next February and be complete by fall, 1954.

This post will be manned by a staff of 75 engineers, translators and world affairs experts.

STOLEN CARS

Hundreds of automobiles are stolen every day in this country. A surprising number of them are taken by thieves because the drivers leave the keys in their cars. No matter how quick your errand may be, always take your car keys with you when leaving your automobile.

Union

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Labor News

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1953

Postal Men Need a Raise

Detroit (LPA)—Of 1,000 letter carriers questioned, more than 85 per cent either had part-time jobs elsewhere or their wives went to work, according to James H. Redemacher, president, Detroit Branch No. 1, National Association of Letter Carriers. Last year the figure was 70 per cent.

Of the same 1,000 carriers, 781 reported debts had increased substantially since their last pay hike, in 1951. The cost of living has gone up 12 per cent since. The average outstanding debt is \$765. Half of the 1,000 had borrowed from their credit union, another 20 per cent had borrowed on their life insurance.

In the first 10 months of 1953, Rademacher reported, 1,700 had resigned from the Detroit post office, including 154 regulars with long service.

GM Sales in 9 Months Top Previous Mark For Any Full Year

New York (LPA) — General Motors sales in the first nine months of 1953 were greater than for any previous full year. The figures were \$7,931,026,579 against \$7,549,000,000. The total for the first nine months of 1953 was 43 percent greater than for the same period in 1952.

Defense deliveries were 36 percent greater in the 1953 period than in the same period in 1952 and accounted for about 18 percent of all GM sales. Vehicle sales were up 84 percent higher. Unit sales of 2,849,681 were 62 percent above 1952.

Sales of civilian products accounted for \$6,533,000,000 of the firms business as against \$4,538,000,000 last year. In the third quarter, sales were \$2,034,000,000 as against \$1,348,000,000 a year ago. And all this despite the \$50 million fire at the Livonia, Mich. plant which cut off the GM supply of hydramatic transmissions.

BFL Will Screen NAM Pamphlets Offered Maryland Schools

Baltimore (LPA)—At the request of the State Department of Education, the Baltimore Federation of Labor will analyze pamphlets offered by the National Association of Manufacturers for distribution in the public schools.

The request was made by Dr. Seidl, assistant superintendent of the department, through Edward H. Johns, BFL executive secretary.

Economic Security in Old Age Impossible, Ins. Man Admits

Harriman, N.Y. (LPA)—There's no way for most of us to save enough money for our old age, an insurance expert has admitted.

H. W. Steinhaus, research specialist for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, explained that the nation now has 13.2 million people over 65 years old. "If those aged had somehow managed to buy all the corporations in the United States, the total dividend payments of slightly over \$9 billion in each of the last three years would have paid to each of them only \$690 a year."

Steinhaus' report was one of seven used as a basis for a four-day discussion of economic security by the third annual American Assembly, a group of experts from

GOP Being Ruined By Smear Tactics

(Continued from Page One)

mouthed present day leaders of the G. O. P. are resorting to more and ever more smear. Not only is the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt and others who have departed, being continually assailed with smears that are always tinged with subversive implications, but prominent living Democrats, including ex-president Truman, are being signalled out for liberal doses of smear attacks. They were or are all subversives, according to the smearers.

Attorney General Brownell is taking a leading part in this smear attack at the present time and the champion smearers in Congress, and their many busy-body newspapers are busier than ever slinging their mud around. It seems never to occur to them that we have courts whose job it is to take care of any subversives. What is more we have an oversupply of laws for punishing just such cases if they are guilty of violating any of these laws. Why don't these smearers take their cases to the courts, where they properly belong, instead of just airing them in Congressional committees and kept newspapers? How many subversives has Brownell secured convictions of in our courts of justice? He is Attorney General. If he knows so much, why does he do so little and talk so much instead of taking his alleged offenders to court? Why does he assume the role of character assassin of highly honored and respected people, both living and dead, instead of getting busy attending to law violators of the present day?

It is no credit to Eisenhower that he appointed such a smearer as Brownell as his Attorney General. It is no credit to the G. O. P. that its leaders permit so many of their leading men in Congress to eternally stir up more and more smear that is mostly entirely unfounded in fact. When a special committee was assigned by the U. S. Senate to investigate the charge that 287 subversives were employed by the government the majority report of that committee, after four months of investigation, was that this accusation was a "fraud and a hoax." But the G.O.P. has continued to use this "fraud and hoax," as one of their chief foundations for their numerous smear charges which are being continually aired in so many newspapers and magazines. Political victories won by such distortions of the truth are liable to be short-lived. Any political party that will resort to such reprehensible tactics to get control or to keep control of our government is much surer of destroying itself than it is of permanently injuring their political opponents.

labor, business and government, churches, schools, social workers and consumers. The conference theme was "Economic Security for Americans" and the conclusions were expected to be a preview for Congress, which is expected to review the problem at its next session.

The big issue confronting Congress will be how far the Government should go to supplement savings of the individual, according to Edward T. Gibson, executive director of the Assembly.

The Assembly was organized at the suggestion of President Eisenhower when he headed Columbia University, and meets in Arden House, a 96-room mansion presented to Columbia University by Averall Harriman.

What Record?



Haggerty in Mexico For ORIT Confab On Wetback Labor

(State Fed. Release)

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, announced this week that he will travel to Mexico City as State AFL delegate to a Dec. 14-16 conference of Mexican and United States unions, called by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) to discuss the importation of contract nationals from Mexico and the related "wetback" invasion.

The conference, anticipating the expiration on Dec. 31 of the present international agreement under which Mexican nationals are legally imported into this country, will attempt to work out a practical program that would put an end to "wetback" exploitation and allow the importation of contract nationals under conditions that would protect both Mexican and American workers.

The American Federation of Labor has long held that the legal program of importing Mexican nationals has led to many serious abuses and has directly encouraged the influx of hundreds of thousands of illegal "wetbacks" who come to the United States in direct violation of the laws of both countries.

It is estimated that no less than 10 per cent of the total population of Mexico has entered this country as "wetback" laborers in the past 10 years, thereby seriously lowering the wage and living standards of domestic farm workers and posing a distinct threat to the standards of all American workers.

The international conference itself was initiated through ORIT following preliminary discussions between officials of the AFL and Mexican Confederation of Labor.

Both the AFL and the Mexican Confederation are affiliated with ORIT, which in turn is a regional organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Announcement of the Mexico City conference comes at a time when powerful interests, particularly the corporate farmers of California, are now urging our government to discard altogether the present international treaty and substitute for it a system of indiscriminate border hiring, which would actually tend to legalize the present invasion of "wetbacks."

"Hard Money—Soft Heads" Little People Are Being Hurt

In an editorial entitled "Hard Money and Soft Heads," Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Addy of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers wrote in the union's publication, the Papermaker's Journal, that "John Q. Little Fellow is getting daily handouts of tripe" and that he will continue "to get such tripe until such time as he refuses to elect the tripe artists to our federal Congress."

"The present Administration," Addy wrote, "rode to power with catchy slogans, pretty phrases and phony promises. One phrase, 'hard money,' had a catchy connotation. For 20 years the Wall Street press has repeated persistently and incessantly the catchwords—Roosevelt dollar; New Deal dollar; Fair Deal dollar; Truman dollar; fifty-cent dollar, and soft dollar always with the implication that these dollars had little hard (purchasing) substance and lots of (soft) water."

PHONEY PHRASE
"Millions of Americans—holders of insurance policies, those retired on fixed pensions or other fixed incomes, and those soon to retire—fell for the phoney phrase, 'hard money.' The Republicans, these voters believed, would squeeze the water out of the dollar and a 100-cent dollar would be reborn."

"They had visions of ground meat again at 30 cents a pound, eggs at 25 cents a dozen, bread a dime a loaf, milk a dime a quart, bologna three pounds for a buck, with maybe tripe and pig's liver free. The 'hard dollar,' these voters believed, would be worth at least twice as much as the 'soft dollar.'"

"Soon after assuming office, the new administration announced it would completely cripple creeping Socialism (whatever that is), wash out the welfare state, and restore the country to free enterprise. Then, it believed, prices would seek their own level and, of course, it was assumed that the budget would be balanced forthwith, if not sooner."

CHAIN REACTIONS

"What really has happened these past seven months? Interest rates were raised on U. S. Treasury notes. This has set off a chain reaction on interest rates which affects every citizen who needs to borrow. FHA and other mortgage loans are now harder to get and cost more. Veterans who wish to buy a home now find it more difficult to amortize the loan in 20

years. The monthly payments are too high.

"It is now suggested by some bankers that veterans' mortgages be extended to 25 or 30 years. This extension will enable the then retired veteran's children to help the old man pay off the mortgage."

"The increase in U. S. Treasury interest rates has cost the government directly many millions of dollars and indirectly several billions, because of its inflationary effect on every item of goods and services the government has to buy. This, in turn, has increased the national deficit to such a degree that Congress is now asked to up the national debt limit about \$20 billions. As Mr. Dooley would say, 'That's a queer way to balance the boodget.'"

'Yellow Dog' Contracts Offered by Firm Hit by Strike

San Diego (LPA)—Bal's Venetian Blind Co. has posted a bulletin board notice offering a new pay scale, in line with the union's demands, provided the workers remain non-union. So reported R. H. Rees, secretary and business manager of Local 1711, Carpet Layers and Venetian Blind Workers, who walked out the week of Oct. 22, following a walkout a week earlier at the Bay City Venetian Blind Co. Rees said the Bal's offer shows the firm's sole object is to destroy the union.

Construction Workers' Pay at \$2.71 Average

Washington (LPA) — Members of the AFL building trades unions earned an average of \$2.71 an hour 10 cents more than January's level, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Hear Frank Edwards nightly.